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23

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DJIBOUTI

PARIS: AFARS KIDNAP FRENCH COOPERATION WORKER

LD0809l6Y Paris Domestic Service in French 0800 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] According to a report just received, a French cooperation worker was taken hostage last night by Afar elements in the northern part of Djibouti Republic. No demand was made by the kidnapers, who are reported to be moving toward the Ethiopian border.

ETHIOPIA

PATRIOTIC FRONT COLEADER ROBERT MUGABE ARRIVES IN ADDIS ABABA

LD1012l8Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 10 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Coleader of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front Robert Mugabe arrived in Addis Ababa today on a working visit to Ethiopia.

In a statement at the airport, Mugabe said the purpose of his visit to Ethiopia is to strengthen the solidarity between the Ethiopian and Zimbabwean peoples in their joint struggle against imperialism and colonialism. He said that Ethiopia is one of the first countries in Africa to preserve its freedom and ranks as one of those in the forefront of the struggle for the consolidation of the freedom of the entire continent of Africa. He recalled that it was in Ethiopia that the OAU was founded in 1963. He said that he is the current leader of the delegates of the national movement of Zimbabwe. [sentence as heard]

In his statement, Mr Mugabe said that his current visit to Ethiopia is aimed at strengthening the solidarity of the Ethiopian and Zimbabwean peoples and disclosed that he would endeavor to obtain material and diplomatic support for the intensification of the struggle of the Zimbabwean people, which has reached a decisive stage.

Mugabe was welcomed at Bole International Airport by Ato Berhanu Dinka, head of the Africa and Middle East Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other officials.

Meets With Foreign Minister

LD101936Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 10 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Robert Mugabe, coleader of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, held discussions with Col Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, foreign minister, at the Foreign Ministry this afternoon.

At the talks, Colonel Dr Feleke reaffirmed that Ethiopia fully supports the armed struggle of the Zimbabwean people for independence. Accordingly, he made it clear to Mugabe that Ethiopia will continue to make available its moral and material support.

He went on to give a detailed account of the victories won by the Ethiopian revolution since its eruption in February 1974. Dr Feleke explained that the enemies of the revolution--internal and external reactionary forces--have been attempting to reverse the revolution. He added that politicized, organized and armed, the broad masses were now intensifying the struggle to defeat reaction once and for all.

Recalling that the Somali ruling class, backed and encouraged by imperialists and reactionary Arab states, had openly invaded Ethiopia, the foreign minister noted that it was then taught an unforgettable lesson and finally defeated.

Robert Mugabe, for his part, expressed his pleasure at paying a visit to Ethiopia and his appreciation of the Ethiopian people's struggle to safeguard their revolution and unity, and in particular the victories they have achieved.

Giving an account of the Zimbabwean people's armed struggle for independence, he noted that their struggle, which has been waged with particular intensity since 1976, is being greatly stepped up, adding that the enemy has suffered serious losses in the countryside since its escalation. Mr Mugabe noted that for this reason the government of Ian Smith is currently facing serious internal opposition. He said the 1.3 million pounds which he is spending every day as a result of the armed struggle of the freedom fighters is ample proof of this.

Mr Mugabe noted that the white minority government of Ian Smith is trying to weaken their struggle by using reactionary puppet forces in Rhodesia and by using the internal settlement as a cover. He stated that the Zimbabwe people can never think of laying down their arms, deceived by this (?reactionary) stance.

ITALIAN DELEGATION CONFERS WITH FOREIGN MINISTER FELEKE

AU1020345Y Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 10 May 78 AU

[Text] Addis Ababa, May 10, (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Undersecretary Luciano Radi and members of his delegation had a (?round of) talks today with members of the Ethiopian military government for improving cooperation between the two countries. Italian Embassy sources in Addis Ababa reported that the first round of talks yesterday between Radi and Ethiopian Foreign Minister Feleke Gedle-Giorgis was "very positive".

The undersecretary, who arrived here yesterday from Rome, said that the encounters are taking place in a climate of "friendship and cooperation". Radi indicated that he will exchange views on the problem of the African Horn.

The main point of Radi's visit is to step up Italian technical assistance to Ethiopia, especially in the agricultural, health and industrial fields.

The Italian delegation will wind up its visit Thursday. It is not known whether the delegates will meet with the leader of the military regime, Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Radi's arrival in Addis Ababa was given wide coverage in the government-controlled press today.

SOMALIA

SIAD BARRE RETURNS FROM VISITS TO EGYPT, SAUDI ARABIA

LD1020004Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 10 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP] secretary general and Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] president, and the delegation he is leading, returned to Mogadiscio this afternoon after a 4-day visit to Egypt and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Challe Siad told reporters from the Ministry of Information and National Guidance at the leaders headquarters that his talks with the Egyptian leader, His Excellency Anwar as-Sadat, had ended in success and understanding and that they had identical views about all the issues they discussed. The president said his talks with His Excellency as-Sadat had concerned the strengthening of the fraternal relations between the two countries, Arab affairs and the world in general.

Asked about his talks with His Excellency Ja'far Numayri, the president of Sudan, who is also the chairman of the Arab Solidarity Committee, Challe Siad said that President Numayri's tour of Arab countries was very (?significant), adding that he hoped it would produce fruitful results. SDR President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre said that every Arab believes that the Arab world depend on the cooperation and unity of the Arab peoples and that their disunity and differences only serve the interest of their enemies.

Asked about his visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Challe Siad said that during his stay in that country he had discussed bilateral relations, the problem in the Horn of Africa, Arab affairs and the world in general with a number of Saudi leaders, adding that they shared common views on all the issues discussed.

Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, SRSP secretary general and SDR president, and the delegation he was leading, whose visit was in response to an invitation from President Anwar as-Sadat of Egypt, were warmly welcomed by the SRSP Central Committee Politburo, cabinet ministers, members of the SRSP Central Committee and other officers, [words indistinct].

Officials Comment on Talks

LD101504Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1203 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] Riyadh--Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre left Riyadh this afternoon at the end of a 2-day visit to the kingdom. He was seen off by the viceroy and crown prince, His Royal Highness Amir Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Omar Arteh Ghalib, minister in the Office of the President, described President Siad Barre's visit to the kingdom as successful, useful and in the interests of the two fraternal countries. He said that the views of the two countries are identical on all matters discussed during the meetings between His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the viceroy and crown prince, and His Excellency President Mohamed Siad Barre. He added: We attach great hopes to the results of the visit in view of its great importance.

The Somali ambassador to the kingdom, Abdullah Mahmud, hailed the good fraternal relations between the kingdom and Somalia, saying that Somalia, at the state and popular level, looked up to the kingdom because it is the oldest sister and closest state to Somalia regarding the identity of views on Arab and international issues. He added in a statement to SNA that Somalia is still receiving all the necessary backing and support from the kingdom. He described the visit of the Somali president, Siad Barre, to the kingdom as successful, adding that it had achieved the desired results. He noted that the talks between the two sides dealt with international problems in general, and the recent developments in the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea area in particular. In addition they dealt with other issues of mutual interest to the two countries.

With regard to bilateral relations, Abdullah Mahmud said that the relations were as good as one would expect between two states. He used as an example the vast cooperation between them in various economic, cultural, educational and political spheres.

Speaking about the current situation in the Horn of Africa, the ambassador emphasized that the war in the region will not end until Western Somalia is liberated from Ethiopian occupation, regardless of what the odds may be or how long it may take. He stressed that victory, God willing, will be Somalia's because of the determination of its people, who have legitimate right on their side.

He said that some people believed--following the withdrawal of the units of the Somali Army from Ogaden--that the war had ended. He pointed out that in spite of this withdrawal, which took place at the request of the great powers, the power is still there and it could now be more fierce than before.

UGANDA

AMIN FIRES TOURISM MINISTER JOHN ONAAH

LD102138Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 10 May 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] Life President Amin has retired the former minister of tourism and wildlife, Lt Col John Darlington Onaah, from government service because of inefficiency and negligence of duty. He also retired, with immediate effect, the acting general manager of Uganda Trade Development Corporation, Mr (Ed Ismail) Shaban, for being rude and rough to his staff and for refusing to cooperate with the people he has been working with.

The life president announced the retirements when he met at the Nile Mansion the permanent secretary of the Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, Maj Abdullah Amin; Miss Jane Doka, the permanent secretary in charge of tourism in the ministry; and the director of planning and training in the ministry, Mr (Male).

Dr Amin also directed that from now onward all Uganda hotels will be run independently under the permanent secretary, Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, and account for their money independently. They will no longer be sending their money to the headquarters of the Uganda hotels.

CAMEROON

CHAD'S GENERAL MALLOUM ARRIVES IN CAMEROON

LD101215Y Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 9 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] The head of state, General Malloum, has been a guest of the Cameroon authorities since this morning. This is the second visit within Central Africa that the president has made in the last few days. You will recall that he also visited Libreville, where he conferred with President Bongo. Announcing President Malloum's visit to Yaounde yesterday, our colleagues from Radio Cameroon stressed the good and neighborly relations between our two countries. General Malloum made no statement on his departure this morning, but it was thought that he will have talks with the Cameroonians on Chadian problems. [Words indistinct] arrival, the two heads of state had a meeting over lunch late this morning. A second meeting was expected to be held this afternoon.

Discusses Accord With FROLINAT

PA101408Y Paris AFP in English 1135 GMT 10 May 78 PA

[Text] Yaounde, Cameroon, May 10 (AFP)--Chad head of state Gen Felix Malloum plans to make a fresh approach to the Organisation of African Unity if next month's planned mediation meeting between Chad and FROLINAT rebels does not take place. The meeting was originally penned in at March's Benghazi talks at which a ceasefire was agreed between Chad and FROLINAT. With renewed fighting in Chad, however, there have been doubts about this taking place.

But Gen Malloum told a press conference here today at the end of a 24-hour visit to Cameroon that in his view FROLINAT had not renounced the Benghazi agreements. The military committee set up at that meeting to supervise the ceasefire was still in Chad and carrying out its mandate, he said. "Therefore there is no rupture, and we are awaiting the outcome of the committee's findings," he added. Gen Malloum denied reports that he had met or was planning to meet FROLINAT leaders in Libreville, Gabon. He described his talks here with President Ahmadou Ahidjo as "highly satisfactory."

CHAD

PROGOVERNMENT REBEL GROUP RECAPTURES GUEREDA

PA101604Y Paris AFP in English 1543 GMT 10 May 78 PA

[Text] Ndjamena, May 10 (AFP)--A Chadian rebel group that recently rallied to the government this week recaptured the town of Guereda, in eastern Chad near the [word indistinct] frontier, from FROLINAT insurgents, informed sources said here today. Forces loyal to Hissein Habre, ousted [word indistinct] last year as [word indistinct] FROLINAT (Chad National Liberation Front) leader by Goukouni Ouaddeimi, drove the latter's troops from Guereda last Monday, the sources said. The rebels had seized Guereda on April 21 and also Parada and Sala to the east, in an operation that began April 15.

The source said Goukouni's men lost 28 killed, against two wounded in the Habre group. The rebels also had seven men taken prisoner, three of whom were wounded, and left behind 25 rifles and three machine-guns.

LIBERIA

TOLBERT ASSURES SIERRA LEONE OF PEACEFUL INTENTIONS

PA101546Y Paris AFP in English 1332 GMT 10 May 78 PA

[Text] Monrovia, May 10 (AFP)--Liberian President William Tolbert has assured President Siaka Stevens of neighbouring Sierra Leone that Liberia will never be used as a base to subvert Sierra Leone. He gave this assurance following reports that two Liberians in Sierra Leone had been convicted for unlawful possession of firearms and a search was going on for three others.

The information about the incident was relayed to President Tolbert by his vice president, Benjie Warner, who was in Sierra Leone over the weekend to attend a church conference.

In a telegram to President Stevens, the Liberian president said: "Let me assure you that we would never condone any action whatsoever which would in any way impair or mar the excellent relations so happily subsisting between our two nations and peoples." Mr Tolbert said his government was prepared to aid in bringing the Liberians to justice for their violation of the laws of Sierra Leone.

PRESIDENT DISMISSES COMMERCE MINISTER ON CORRUPTION CHARGES

PA110020Y Paris AFP in English 2349 GMT 10 May 78 PA

[Text] Monrovia, Liberia, May 10 (AFP)--President Tolbert today (?fired) trade, industry and transportation minister [title as received], William Dennis, accusing him of being responsible for irregularities and corruption.

In a latter to Mr [word indistinct] President Tolbert said official investigations had shown beyond doubt that as a result of "acts on the part of Mr Dennis," ministry staff carried out irregularities and corrupt acts. These resulted in "financial losses to the government which cannot be tolerated in a year of economy and accountability," the president wrote. The investigation was prompted by accusations against Mr Dennis by the deputy trade minister.

Mr Dennis had served in the Liberian Government since 1970 [date as received], when Mr Tolbert succeeded President William Tubman. The new trade, industry and transportation minister is David Moore, member of parliament for Grand Bassa County.

SENEGAL

TUNISIA'S FITOURI ADDRESSES ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE

LD081503Y Tunis L'ACTION in French 2 May 78 p 3 LD

[Text] In a speech to the ninth congress of Islamic foreign ministers held in Dakar recently, Foreign Minister Muhammad Fitouri conveyed to his colleagues best wishes from the president, government and Tunisian people and said how pleased Tunisia was that the representatives of the Islamic world had shown their desire to coordinate their actions and make a joint effort to consolidate the friendly, fraternal relations which unite their peoples.

Moreover, the minister highlighted the heavy responsibility which Senegal has assumed over the ages in defending the religious faith in Africa and the constant efforts made by President Leopold Senghor and the Senegalese Government to establish understanding in Africa and at the international level.

Furthermore, Mr Fitouri welcomed the admission of the Republic of Djibouti to the Islamic conference and affirmed Tunisia's solidarity with this young republic and its complete support for the defense of the Djibouti people's sovereignty. Referring to the role which the Islamic conference can play in strengthening solidarity between Islamic peoples, Mr Fitouri said in particular:

"What we must emphasize to begin with is that, fortunately, Islamic countries, thanks to our organization, are becoming increasingly conscious of their united destiny and their common interests and are, therefore, forming a broad front in the various international organizations."

With respect to the progress made in the principal causes of the Arab-Muslim world, especially the Palestinian cause, Mr Fitouri stressed that Jerusalem is still occupied by the Israeli aggressor and that Palestine's holy places are still being profaned and soiled by the Zionists.

"Savage extermination, dispersal and conspiracy operations are being carried out increasingly frequently against the Palestinian people in an attempt to [word illegible] its right to existence and self-determination. Israel's occupation of Arab territories is an affront to all international resolutions and an attack on international ethics and law. The international organization is fully aware of this situation and seems to accept it as a fait accompli, showing no interest whatsoever in this great injustice and Israel's violation of basic human rights," Mr Fitouri pointed out, going on to say that there can be no concessions concerning the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

Israel has confirmed its warlike nature by its expansionist policy and by implanting massive Jewish settlements in the occupied Arab territories.

How can anyone demand moderation and understanding from the Palestinian people when Israel denies them the right to live in dignity and security, obstinately refuses to recognize their legal representatives and subjects them to severe repression?

How long will people go on asking the Arab countries which are claiming their occupied territories to show patience and moderation while Israel tries to paralyze all peace efforts and destroy all hope of a just and lasting settlement?

In view of this explosive situation, Tunisia remains convinced that there can be no solution to the Middle East problem without a total withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967, recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and of the PLO as a representative body and the creation of a Palestinian state, in accordance with the wishes of the international community, a wish which was clearly expressed in UN resolution 181-2 adopted 29 November 1947.

Mr Fitouri recalled the view expressed by President Bourguiba in 1965, when he suggested that the United Nations be asked to apply the November 1947 resolution advocating the creation of a sovereign Palestinian state, recognized as such by the international community.

The Tunisian position has not changed since then. He went on to say that the Moslem nation ought to translate its support for the Palestinian people's struggle and for the PLO into increased active help.

Referring to world peace, the foreign minister said that Tunisia has always resolutely supported any initiative which might consolidate world peace. However, peace cannot be universal unless it is established throughout the world, especially in trouble spots.

In this respect, he added, the situation in southern Africa is not very different from the Middle East situation in that the Zionists and white South Africans resort to the same fascist methods to impose repression and racial segregation.

Mr Fitouri ended by saying that in the face of the growing economic and social crises in the world, the Moslem community must show solidarity and spare no effort to establish a climate of calm cooperation among the various states.

GUINEA INTERIOR MINISTER COMMENTS ON AGREEMENT WITH SENEGAL

PA061607Y Paris AFP in French 2201 GMT 5 May 78 PA

[Text] Dakar, 6 May (AFP)--Guinean Interior Minister Moussa Diakite announced Friday that Senegal and Guinea had agreed not to serve as bases for subversive activities against each other. In a document released in the wake of a number of Senegalese-Guinean meetings, Diakite added that "each of our two governments has solemnly promised never to endorse any opposition against the other and above all that its territory will not be used as a base for subversive activities against the other."

Regarding Guinea, Diakite underscored that "it will firmly abide by this commitment and do everything possible to further reaffirm this friendship at all times."

According to the Guinean minister, the grand mixed cooperation commission offers an ideal framework not only for "harmonizing and activating" this cooperation, but also "for eliminating, should it ever emerge, any obstacle capable of destroying or hindering the (?path) toward true detente, cordial understanding and fraternal cooperation" between Guinea and Senegal.

TOGO

WEST GERMAN MINISTER OF STATE VISITS TOGO

PA051723Y Paris AFP in French 1513 GMT 5 May 78 PA

[Text] Lome, 5 May (AFP)--Togolese chief of state Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema met for over 1 hour this morning with West German Hildegard Hamm-Brucher, West German minister of state for foreign affairs, who is paying a 48-hour visit to Togo. During the meeting Mrs Hamm-Brucher stressed economic cooperation and the continuation of a "friendly and productive" dialog between the two nations. Concerning southern Africa, she said "almost complete" agreement was reached during her meeting with the Togolese chief of state.

During her stay in Togo the West German minister has held several meetings with Togolese leaders, including Edem Kodjo, foreign affairs and cooperation minister, and has seen several economic and social projects being carried out in Togo with West German assistance, such as the autonomous port of Lome and the Lome University hospital center. She is scheduled to leave Togo at noon for Cotonou.

ANGOLA

GDR, ANGOLAN DEFENSE MINISTERS ADDRESS LUANDA DINNER

LD082014Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1605 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] Luanda--The GDR military delegation led by army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense, which is at present in Angola, began its official talks in Luanda on Monday. The Angolan delegation is led by Maj Henrique Teles Carreira, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA Labor Party and minister of defense.

In the morning the GDR military delegation paid tribute to the memory of Angolan and foreign heroes who died during the national liberation war and while defending the young people's republic against imperialist and racist aggression. General Hoffmann laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier.

The previous evening Major Carreira gave a dinner in honor of the GDR military delegation, during which the leaders of both delegations made speeches.

Major Carreira paid tribute to the support and material aid given by the GDR to the national liberation struggle led by the MPLA.

He also declared: "Of greatest assistance to us, however, was the constant example given to us by the GDR in the fight against imperialism. The ideological battle between imperialism and the forces of socialism and progress is raging on its border. The fact that the GDR has stood firm against all provocations and attempts at blackmail by the imperialists is a fine example for us."

Army General Hoffmann declared: "The help and support which we were able to give in the past to the people of Angola is an expression of the international proletarian solidarity of our entire people and army." Touching on the latest act of aggression by the South African racist regime against Angola, he said: "We are confident that the MPLA people's army will repel the intruders. It is a law of history that nobody and nothing can stop us from taking the road of progress, the road of socialism."

"In your heroic struggle against imperialism, racism and neocolonialism, and to strengthen your sovereignty and independence, we will be constantly at your side," Minister Hoffmann stressed.

Hoffmann Visits Huambo Province

LD101324Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 10 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Gen Heinz Hoffmann, GDR defense minister, arrived in the city of Huambo last night. He was accompanied by Comrade Dibala, who is representing our defense minister. The military delegation was met at Huambo Albano Machado Airport by Commander Pedale, member of the party Political Bureau and Huambo provincial commissar, and by members of the party provincial committee and military and civil provincial officials.

In statements to our reporters, General Hoffmann expressed most cordial greetings from the workers of the GDR and from his country's soldiers to our soldiers. He stressed our common struggles and victories and wished the people of the Huambo region much success in the struggle for a worthy future for humanity.

Today the GDR military delegation will visit the Commandante Nicolau Gomes Spencer Military Academy and other establishments in Huambo Province.

Visits Mocamedes Province

LD101326Y Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 10 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] GDR Defense Minister Gen Heinz Hoffmann, who is paying an official visit to our country, yesterday went to the southwest Angolan province of Mocamedes. He is leading a delegation of seven generals and two colonels. The German military delegation had previously visited Uige Province.

ALGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN LUANDA

LD061519Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 6 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Algerian Foreign Affairs Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika arrived in Luanda last night with a personal message from Algerian President Houari Boumediene for Comrade Agostinho Neto. Abdelaziz Bouteflika told journalists at Belas International Airport that contacts between the two countries are becoming more and more useful [words indistinct] of great African events of great importance for [word indistinct] in Africa.

Referring to South Africa's aggression against our country, the foreign affairs minister stated that [words indistinct] of that country and that by all means it will be forced to withdraw from Namibia as the international community demands.

Speaking of his stay in our country, Abdelaziz Bouteflika said that he would meet our leaders to exchange views on South Africa and problems affecting Angola, thus expressing the Algerian people's support for the Angolan people.

Meets With Neto

LD071540Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 7 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] As we have already broadcast, the president of the party and of the republic, Comrade Dr Agostinho Neto, yesterday morning received Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika. The Algerian diplomat delivered to the Angolan head of state a message from his country's president, Houari Boumediene, in which the latter strongly condemned South Africa's aggression against the PRA and Namibian refugees and reaffirmed the Algerian Government's fraternal and [word indistinct] solidarity with the PRA president.

ANGOLA, USSR SIGN COOPERATION PROTOCOL

LD101552Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 10 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] A protocol was signed this morning in the conference hall of the Ministry of Agriculture at the first session of the Joint Angolan-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Technical, Scientific and Trade Cooperation [word indistinct] the balance of cooperation between the two countries for 1976-77.

At the meeting a document was signed establishing [words indistinct] cooperation up to 1980 between the People's Republic of Angola and the USSR, and a protocol [word indistinct] agreement [words indistinct] concerning conditions [words indistinct] the USSR to our country.

Comrade Semen Skachkov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, stressed to Comrade Carlos Rocha Dilolua, second deputy prime minister, the need to strengthen cooperation for the economic development of Angola in accordance with the decisions of the first congress. [begin recording]

[Skachkov, in Russian fading to Portuguese translation] We have much to do toward implementing these agreements and the decisions which have been made were [words indistinct], which correspond to the guidelines laid down by the first congress of the MPLA Labor Party; and we in the USSR are going to do all we can to implement these decisions. We wish the comrade minister great success in his work, [word indistinct] work which is aimed at a greater (?growth) of the economy and at strengthening the national economy.

The most important part played in bringing about our meeting for the first session of the joint Angolan-Soviet intergovernmental commission [words indistinct] to our comrade general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Brezhnev, and to comrade president of the MPLA of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Agostinho Neto, and for us [words indistinct].

[Announcer] Also present at the ceremony were, on the Angolan side, Comrade Ambrosio Lukoki, member of the party Political Bureau and education minister; Comrade Germano Gomes, deputy agriculture minister; and on the Soviet side; the members of the Angolan-Soviet intergovernmental joint commission. [end recording]

NETO RECEIVES SRV DEPUTY FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

LD081535Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 8 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] At about 1100 today Comrade Agostinho Neto, president of the MPLA Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola, [words indistinct] Belas, the Vietnamese deputy minister of foreign trade, Comrade Nguyen Van Dao. Also present at the meeting was Comrade Roberto de Almeida, candidate member of the party Central Committee and PRA minister of foreign trade. The minister delivered a message to Comrade President Dr Agostinho Neto from Vietnamese President Ton Duc Thang.

JORNAL DE ANGOLA: PORTUGUESE MERCENARIES TOOK PART IN CASSINGA RAID

PA101455Y Paris AFP in English 1337 GMT 10 May 78 PA

[Text] Luanda, May 10 (AFP)--Portuguese mercenaries reportedly fought alongside South African troops in last week's raid on the southern Angolan town of Cassinga, the daily JORNAL DE ANGOLA said today. The paper said witnesses had heard soldiers speaking Portuguese during the raid, in which 600 people were killed. It also accused the South Africans of dropping cluster bombs on the town. The paper said a Mirage jet had been shot down but it was not known whether the pilot was killed or had parachuted to safety.

The paper said 40 women were raped by invading troops who shouted "death to SWAPO"--the South-West African People's Organisation, which is carrying on a guerrilla war in Namibia.

(South Africa has maintained that the raid was against a SWAPO military camp.)

LESOTHO

PRIME MINISTER: SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SHOOT LESOTHO CITIZEN

PA110006Y Paris AFP in English 2340 GMT 10 May 78 PA

[Text] Maseru, Lesotho, May 10 (AFP)--South African police (?murdered) a Lesotho citizen on April 29 in South Africa's Orange Free State, Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan said here today.

He said the South African Foreign Ministry had told his government the shooting occurred when South African police carrying out an investigation at a farm were attacked by four people from Lesotho.

Chief Jonathan said his government received reports every day of the killings of Lesotho and other nationals in South Africa, and it was compiling evidence for possible [words indistinct].

MOZAMBIQUE

VOICE OF ZIMBABWE: SITHOLE OPPONENTS BREAK UP RALLY

LD092026Y Maputo Voice of Zimbabwe in English to Rhodesia 1800 GMT 9 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Zimbabwean people are strongly resisting efforts being made to mobilize them by the black participants of the sellout Salisbury agreement.

A meeting organized by the renegade quisling, Ndabaningi Sithole, was disrupted, and the buses which had been hired to bring [word indistinct] from Salisbury were stoned and later destroyed by fire by Zimbabwean masses in Sinoia, northwest of Salisbury. A mass gathering, which was supposed to have listened to Sithole's (?agents) explain the iniquitous Salisbury agreement, ended up in an uproar, as one of the Sinoia residents shouted that Ndabaningi Sithole was a sellout and that he should keep away from the area. Eight officials of the treacherous group were stoned and three were later admitted to hospital with severe wounds.

Masangomai, the group's so-called secretary for information, confirmed in Salisbury yesterday that he had been beaten up and that other supporters of the renegade Sithole had been [word indistinct] at a meeting in Sinoia township. Police were later called in to give protection to the quisling Ndabaningi Sithole.

RHODESIA

SALISBURY COMMENTS ON ZAMBIAN DEMAND FOR SMITH'S RESIGNATION

LD090958Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 8 May 78 LD/CA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] With the evolution of responsible government in Rhodesia the maintenance of good relations with neighboring government has always been recognized. That this policy has been tested to the utmost by the weight given by the world to the opinions and ill-considered mouthings of the so-called frontline states goes without saying.

There is every need to maintain a calm outlook in the best and long-term interests of the country. But in all conscience the latest Zambian outburst cannot be allowed to pass unheeded. President Kaunda has demanded no less than the surrender of power by the prime minister, Mr Ian Smith, oblivious of the fact that it is the Executive Council which now controls the destiny and constitutional future of Rhodesia. If Mr Smith's head is not delivered on a plate, reports say, the Zambians will invite the Cubans to step up their military presence. Not only that, the Zambian army is reported to be restive, and all this disturbing intelligence will, no doubt and at this moment, be under close scrutiny in Washington and Whitehall.

The interested observer is justified in asking whatever became of the peace-loving Kenneth Kaunda, who wept copiously at the thought of man's inhumanity to man. And the cynic would be justified in suspecting what appears to be an elaborate stage managing. No tears have been shed for the parlous state of the Zambian economy and the very real danger of poverty which looms over hundreds of thousands of Zambians.

In addition, it is well known that President Kaunda recognized Biafra in the Nigerian civil war and was a supporter of UNITA in the Angolan civil war. It must be a commonly held fear in Zambia that Kenneth Kaunda may once again be backing the wrong horse when he expresses his support for the Patriotic Front. In fact, the whole attack on Rhodesia may only be one more example of focusing the attentions of an unhappy people on a fabricated crisis to save his reputation at home.

SOUTH AFRICA

PRETORIA REPORTS SUSPENSION OF UN NAMIBIA TALKS

LD091140Y Pretoria DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION in English 1012 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] United Nations--Talks on the Western independent plan for South-West Africa/Namibia have been suspended indefinitely, a spokesman for the African nationalist negotiators said last night.

But the official, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, the UN representative of SWAPO, said the guerrilla group had not closed the door to a negotiated settlement.

Mr Gurirab conferred last night with the secretary-general, Dr Kurt Waldheim, at the UN chief's request, after talks scheduled to have begun yesterday morning between SWAPO and delegates of the U.S., Britain, West Germany and Canada were called off.

The cancellation followed the recall to Lusaka of SWAPO's negotiating team, led by Mr Sam Nujoma, its president.

SWAPO said in a statement that the talks were broken off because of the incursion into Angola by South-West Africa/Namibia-based South African troops. The South African Government said they destroyed SWAPO guerrilla camps in Angola, but Mr Gurirab said 600 civilians were reported killed and 300 others wounded, many of them women and children.

BBC TELEVISION INTERVIEWS SWAPO LEADER SAM NUJOMA

LD100856Y London BBC Domestic Television Service in English 2230 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Donald McCormick interview with Sam Nujoma, SWAPO president, carried on the "Tonight" program--recorded; date and place not specified]

[Text] [McCormick] Back at the UN, the Security Council had hoped that Sam Nujoma, the SWAPO president, would agree to the plans for independence. I talked to Mr Nujoma earlier and asked him if he would return to the negotiating table.

[Nujoma] I say to that that the talks, as far as SWAPO is concerned, it is one aspect of the struggle for national liberation in Namibia.

Certainly SWAPO will continue with the talks whenever possible. However, at the present moment, because of the barbaric and vicious military attack on Namibian refugee settlements in the People's Republic of Angola, I was directed by the Central Committee of SWAPO to return to Africa immediately and evaluate the loss of lives of women and children and elderly persons, who were murdered in cold blood by the fascist and racist regime of Pretoria, by massive bombing with the Mirage jet fighters. Of course, it is French-built and the French are involved in these talks, as well as British Buccaneer jet bombers, which are also made in Britain and Britain is involved in these talks, and also the loss of properties and damage of SWAPO properties such as vehicles, etc.

[Question] Once you have made that evaluation, Mr Nujoma, on what terms will you stop that side of the struggle, which is armed struggle, and get down to negotiations and elections as envisaged by the five-power plan?

[Answer] The armed struggle will never cease until Namibia is free.

[Question] But that means that you are rejecting the plan because the cessation of the armed struggle the plan sees as a precondition upholding the elections, does it not?

[Answer] But the South African repressive armed forces must withdraw from Namibia first. If they are still in Namibia, certainly the war of liberation will continue.

[Question] Well, the South Africans have agreed to scale down their presence in your country from 20,000 troops to 1,500. Now that is a fairly significant concession, is it not?

[Answer] Surely you do not know that--perhaps you do not know--that Namibia as a whole is literally occupied by South African armed forces. As far as we know, there are more than 50,000 South African troops in Namibia and you are talking of 20,000 being withdrawn to 1,500. What will happen to the rest still remaining in our country? And if they are there, I can assure you the armed liberation struggle will continue to insure total liquidation of South African colonial oppression, domination and exploitation of the Namibian people.

[Question] Can I turn, finally, Mr Nujoma, to the political mass mobilization of your people of which you spoke a few moments ago? Now you are pressing on with the armed struggle, but several of your countrymen, African countrymen in Namibia, are not, and they want now to accept the plan and get down to democratic elections. What do you say to their positions?

[Answer] Well, as far as SWAPO knows, those whom you refer to as so-called political leaders in Namibia are of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance. This is a South African Government-sponsored organization composed of tribal elements, people who were handpicked from all the regions of Namibia and they really do not represent any inkling of interest of the Namibian people.

[Question] So would you easily beat them then in elections?

[Answer] Well, certainly. That is why SWAPO have accepted to talk or to involve in the talks with the Western members of the UN Security Council with the view of finding a negotiated settlement. In the first place we demand the withdrawal of all South African repressive armed forces from Namibia. We demand that while they remain an integral part of Namibia and the SWAPO demand...

[Question] That is, the port of Walvis Bay in the southwest?

[Answer] Yes, and SWAPO demands an effective role of the UN. That means the proposed UN special representative should be in overall charge during the transition period. There might be a South African senior civil servant whose duty will be to answer questions and to hand over files and the property of Namibia, public property of Namibia to the Namibian people through the UN special representative. So if there is genuine, fair, free and democratic elections to take place in Namibia under the supervision and control of the UN, the SWAPO of Namibia will fully participate in these elections. And there is no doubt that they will challenge Vorster now to allow such democratic elections to take place in Namibia. There is no question that SWAPO will sweep all the seats.

[Question] Mr Nujoma, thank you very much indeed.

STEYN WARNS SWAPO AGAINST CONTINUED VIOLENCE

LD102309Y Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] The administrator general of South-West Africa, Mr Justice Steyn, has warned SWAPO that if it disregards the recent South African trackdown of its bases in Angola and persists in its course of (?violence) it will be hit hard again. Speaking in Windhoek, he said that as long as SWAPO held to its standpoint that independence could be achieved only through the barrel of a gun, action would have to be taken to protect the lives of South-West Africa. Mr Justice Steyn said SWAPO should realize that it would be hit hard until such times as it no longer chose or was no longer able to pursue its course of terror. However, as soon as it opted for change through the ballot box instead of through violence there would be no more action against the organization.

TRANSKEI CANCELS NONAGGRESSION PACT WITH S. AFRICA

LD101452Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] Transkei has canceled her nonaggression treaty with South Africa. The Transkeian prime minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, who made the announcement in parliament, said that from now on no South African military aircraft would be allowed overflying rights or the use of Transkeian airport facilities even in an emergency; neither would ships of the South African Navy be allowed to venture into Transkeian waters or make use of its ports. Chief Matanzima emphasized that this would apply only to military aircraft and naval vessels, not to passenger or cargo planes and ships.

He told the house that for reasons undisclosed the South Africa Defense Force had canceled a course for Transkeian soldiers last month. In view of this slap in the face, as he put it, his government had decided to break the nonaggression pact it had signed with South Africa in September 1976.

The cancellation of the military training course, cited as the reason for the Transkeian move, followed the decision by Transkei to break off diplomatic relations with South Africa.

INVESTIGATION CONTINUES INTO ALLEGED MISUSE OF 'SECRET FUNDS'

Vorster Statement

LD091206Y Pretoria DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION in English 1000 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] Cape Town--Prime Minister Mr Vorster today accepted full responsibility for the allocation of secret funds to the DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION over the past six years, saying he had regarded this as being in the highest national interest.

Mr Vorster's statement follows a storm over the disclosure by the secretary for information, Dr Eschel Rhoodie, that a secret fund had been provided for the DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION to use in secret counter-propaganda exercises.

Mr Vorster's statement said: (text)

Aware of the total onslaught being planned against South Africa, the government decided in 1972 to allocate funds to the DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION to assist it in a delicate and unconventional way in combatting the total onslaught.

It would have foiled the whole objective to have allocated funds direct to the department's budget and thus it was decided to canalise funds allocated for combatting the psychological and propaganda onslaught against the Republic of South Africa through other departments which could use it for this purpose if they had the apparatus and trained personnel at their disposal.

The purpose was to withstand the subversion of our country's good image and stability.

It can therefore not be said that this was unauthorised funds and I accept full responsibility for the way in which funds were allocated because it was my judgement that it was in the highest interests of South Africa.

Since 1972, certificates have been issued that the funds made available in this way had been spent and used orderly for the intended purpose.

In the second half of 1977, the auditor-general told me that he was concerned at supposed irregularities which resulted from the non-adherence to regulations and instructions by the DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION. At the same time many stories and rumours about the department circulated.

I told the auditor-general that nothing less was required from him as an official of parliament than to do the necessary investigation in the normal way as was proper and to report to parliament irrespective of who was involved or what the consequence may be. The auditor-general naturally concurred and carried out his task in the best tradition of his office. I viewed it as irregular to take any steps before the auditor-general had completed his investigation and had reported to the select committee on bloc accounts, but at the same time and with the knowledge and approval of Dr C. R. Mulder and the auditor-general, appointed another capable and well-equipped person to investigate fully and decisively all alleged irregularities, allegations, stories and rumours as far as the misuse of funds was concerned.

The investigation is still continuing and if there should be any indication that funds had in fact been used by anybody for personal gain, the information will be conveyed to the attorney-general for further investigation and steps as he may deem fit.

Meanwhile, it has become clear that the effectiveness of the department and its head, after many reports and statements, has been destroyed, causing incalculable damage to the country and that in conjunction with the Public Service Commission and others concerned, there would have to be an investigation as to a total restructuring of the department, as has already been announced.

This task can unfortunately not be completed immediately and it would probably take a month or three to finalise the matter.

The government can be trusted to handle the issue meticulously. I therefore trust that the matter will now be left in the hands of the appropriate authorities to make the necessary reparations.

Mulder Explains 'Unorthodox Methods'

LD101352Y Pretoria DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION in English 1020 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Text] House of Assembly--The minister of information, Dr Connie Mulder, said here yesterday that when the survival of South Africa was at stake, no rules applied.

Replying to the debate on the information vote, Dr Mulder said his department had started using unorthodox methods to counter attacks against the republic as far back as 1972, after he had returned from a visit abroad to assess the scope and nature of the onslaught. He had never tried to hide this fact from parliament.

"I have said so before and I repeat: When the survival of South Africa is at stake, rules don't apply."

Earlier in his reply, Dr Mulder said he had become minister of information in 1968, and his secretary of information at the time was Mr Gerald Barrie, at present auditor-general. The political climate at the time was such that he could risk travel abroad only in 1971, because of reaction in the republic to ministers travelling abroad.

He had been accompanied on that trip by Mr Barrie, and had visited certain overseas countries in order to establish the nature and scope of the onslaught against South Africa. On his return, he had told parliament that South Africa was a very contentious country in the eyes of the world, and that it was the aim of South Africa's enemies to destroy her entree to other countries, and particularly to African countries.

Because he regarded DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION officials as frontline soldiers, he had announced a new structure for the department in order to assist these people in their task. He employed four-pronged strategy to counter the onslaught: qualitative guidance (voorligting), the appointment of expert personnel, the adoption of modern techniques and the establishment of a list of priorities according to which the department would operate.

While in the process of creating the new structure, Mr Barrie had been promoted to auditor-general, Dr Mulder said. He had then appointed Dr Rhoodie, as an expert in the field of information.

"During this time the government decided to make money available to counter, in a delicate and unconventional manner, the onslaught against South Africa," he said.

The aim at the time was to counter the efforts at undermining South Africa. The onslaught was total--economic, military, political and propagandistic.

"Who is in a better position today to assess the scope of this onslaught on us than we who for ten years worked intimately with these matters?" he asked.

His department had created the apparatus to state South Africa's case. The onslaught came not only from the communist side, but also from the West, and even today there were 79 organisations in the United States actively engaged in plotting against the country on a daily, weekly or monthly basis.

The onslaught had become so severe that the London DAILY TELEGRAPH had at one stage asked in an editorial: "Has the West taken leave of its senses?"

It was in order to counter this onslaught that the department had reverted to unconventional methods.

Denies Misuse of Funds

LD101356Y Pretoria DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION in English 1030 GMT 10 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] House of Assembly--The minister of information, Dr Connie Mulder, yesterday declined to reveal under which act secret funds were being chanelled to his department, as this would reveal the source of the funds. Speaking during the debate on his budget vote, Dr Mulder told Mr Harry Schwartz (PFP [Progressive Federal Party]-Yeoville) that the allocation was covered by laws enacted by parliament. "But the moment I say under which act it is done, you will be able to determine where the funds come from."

Dr Mulder said that any department for fully controlling secret funds had the right to ask anyone to use those funds in the interests of South Africa. He said, however, that the secret fund was properly audited and that certificates to this effect had been issued every year since 1972. "A secret fund must be checked more carefully than an open fund."

The advantage of a secret fund was that a task would be undertaken under a wider framework. This meant that--without wasting money--strict regulations applying to an open fund did not have to be observed. Press reports, however, gave the impression that the DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION was a bunch of crooks. "My whole department is a bunch of crooks embezzling money--that is the image that has been created."

The fact was that it had not yet been proved that the state had suffered any loss or that any money had been wasted.

He accepted fully the parliamentary select committee findings that his department had not complied with prescribed regulations and that this had led to unauthorised expenditure. The term "unauthorised expenditure" was misleading in this case. "The money was used for a specific purpose--it was not misused or wasted in any way."

ZAMBIA

USSR SUPREME SOVIET OFFICIAL LEADS DELEGATION TO ZAMBIA

LD091028Y Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 May 78 LD/CA

[Text] The deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Mr Babken Yesayevich Sarkisov, (?declared) that Zambia can overcome its current economic problems. Speaking on his arrival at the Lusaka International Airport, Mr Sarkisov said his country was fully aware of the efforts the people of Zambia were making in their drive to effect a socioeconomic transformation of their society. Mr Sarkisov is heading an eight-man Soviet parliamentary delegation which is in the country at the invitation of the Zambian National Assembly. The deputy president pointed out that although the people of Zambia were tackling their problems against the background of unceasing [word indistinct] on the part of racist regimes and imperialist powers they still overcome their problems. He said that the Soviet people do not doubt that the industrious nature and enthusiasm of the Zambian people will enable them to overcome successfully the difficulties encountered on the road to economic and cultural [word indistinct] and do away for good with the remnants of their colonial past. Mr Sarkisov emphasized that his delegation is looking forward to a fruitful exchange of views with their Zambian colleagues in an effort to strengthen interparliamentary ties between the two countries.

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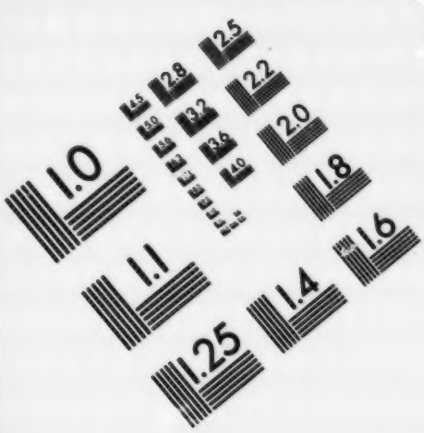

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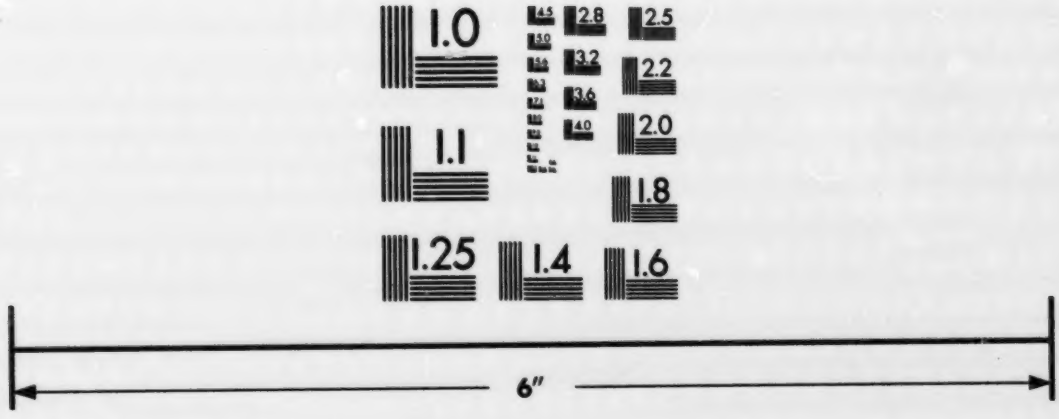
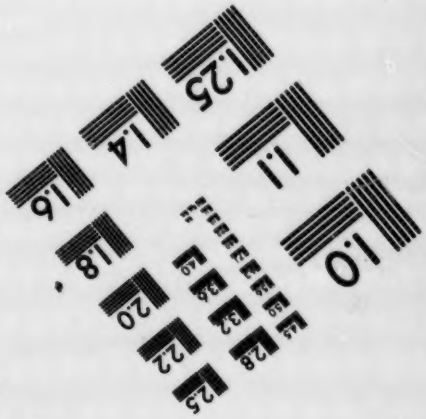

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